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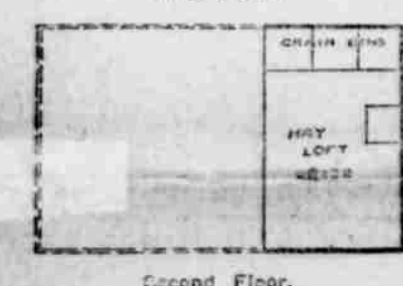
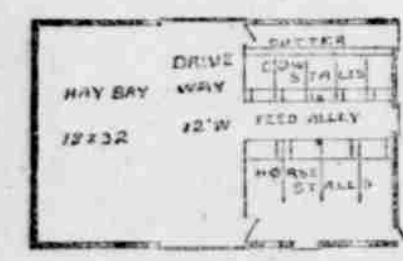
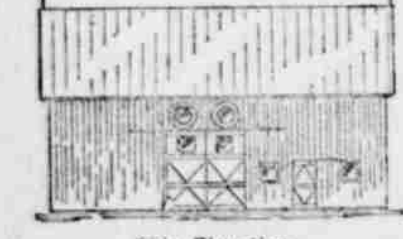
50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

HORSES, PIGS and CATTLE

GOOD BARN FOR SMALL FARM

Building Shown Has Accommodations for Four Horses and Five Cows—Ample Grain Room.

The dimensions of barn well adapted to a small farm are 32 by 32 feet. It contains stalls for four horses and two cows, and has a "five-way" 12 feet wide. It has two haylofts, one 18 by 32 feet, and another 12 by 32 feet. Ample provision is made for the grain bins, the size of which may be regulated to meet the requirements of any farm by reducing or enlarging the hayloft. This barn will take care of the stock, hay and grain, of a 100-acre farm very nicely, and costs only about \$1,500, the price varying according to the cost of material in different sections.



The barn is floored throughout with a good quality of pine, and the roof is of galvanized iron. The entire barn is painted with two coats of paint. If home help is employed in the heavy work and only a single carpenter employed, the cost of the barn may be materially reduced.

The estimate of \$1,500 is given to include the services of a carpenter and all other necessary help at day wages.

Amount of Silage for Horses.
Horses are very fond of silage, but according to Kansas Farmer there is considerable danger to their getting too much of it. Forty pounds a day is supposed to be about the maximum amount that can be fed to cattle, but here are very few cattle that will average this much, and it should be remembered that the horse has a very much smaller stomach than the cow.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

A fattening ration will ruin a sow for a breeder.

Separate the young breeding sows from the fattening stock.

Oats and peas sown together make a great forage crop for sheep.

Overfeeding and underexercising will ruin the best of brood sows.

Flockmasters should never sell a cull sheep, excepting to the butcher.

Better have the love and the friendship of a good horse than that of many bad ones.

The fewer sows we keep the better are the chances of saving a large number of pigs per sow.

The winter feed of the ewe should contain the essential food nutrients in their proper proportion.

If hogs are crowded in cold weather in a cold pen they will pile up and smother the weaker ones.

Give the sheep plenty of food with roots each day. They will then make a steady growth and return a profit.

It is a mistake to confine the breeding stock too closely. They should have exercise in order to develop right.

The hog that is uneasy, nervous and is constantly fighting with the others is usually an unprofitable feeder.

Never feed pigs more than they will clean up. When the feed is left in the trough or on the floor it soon becomes a loss.

Avoid crowding the lambs in the winter feeding quarters. They need a lot of room on account of their natural habit of crowding.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES

Equipment, Management and Income of Small Place.

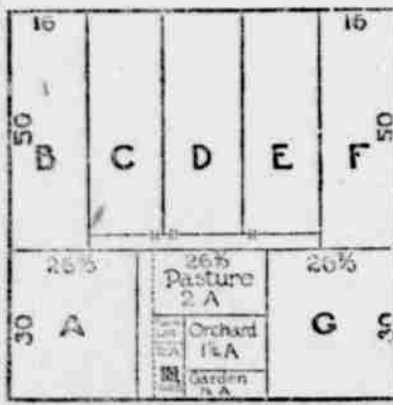
Convenient Scheme for Dividing Land into Five-acre Tracts—One of These Utilized for Home-stand and Garden.

By W. A. STELLMAN, Chief of United States Bureau of Farm Management.

Mr. H. H. Mowry of the office of farm management, has been making a special study of the equipment, management and income of a large number of small fruit and truck farms, many of them run by people who have recently come from the city.

This study has given us somewhat of a new point of view. In general these small farmers are not successful. This fact has led us to study the question more closely, and as a result a scheme for the management of a forty-acre farm is outlined below, which seems to be practicable.

Figure 1 shows a convenient scheme for subdividing forty acres to fit it for the cropping system to be outlined below. It will be observed that the forty acres are divided into eight five-acre tracts. One of these is set aside for what may be called the "home-stand." These five acres are at the



center on one side, and it is supposed that a public road passes this side of the tract.

Of these five acres half an acre is utilized for the house and yard and the barn and barn lot. This space is ample for what we have in view. One-half acre is devoted to garden, one and one-half acres to orchard and the remaining two acres for a paddock into which to turn the stock for exercise.

By judicious management these two acres can also be made to furnish some pasture and some soiling crops. The other seven five-acre tracts are to be devoted to a seven-year rotation. When this rotation is in full swing the crops on the farm for a given year will be as follows: Field A, potatoes; field B, three acres of cabbage and two acres of onions; field C, corn; field D, cowpeas; field E, corn; field F, clover; field G, clover.

The next year each of these crops would move to another field as follows: The potatoes would go to field G, which was in clover the year before. The cabbage and onions next year would go to field B. The corn on field C would go the next year to field B. The corn in field D would go the next year to field C. The corn in field E would go to D, while E would be sown in clover and F remain in clover.

The next year each crop would move to another field in the same manner, so that each year potatoes are sown after second year clover, cabbage and onions are planted after potatoes, etc.

The potatoes, cabbage and onions on this farm would form the market crops. The two fields of corn, the field of cowpeas and the first year's seeding of clover would furnish twenty acres of forage for the live stock, while the second year clover would furnish pasture for the live stock during the summer.

In each of the two corn fields some winter grain, such as wheat or rye, could be sown early in August at the time when the corn is laid by, that is, when cultivation of the corn ceases. This wheat would furnish fall and winter pasture for the live stock. In the corn field which is to be followed by clover the wheat would be turned under very early in the spring in preparation for sowing the clover. In the corn field which is to be followed by cowpeas the wheat could remain until the second year clover field is ready to turn stock on, at which time it might be plowed up and sown to cowpeas. We thus have pasture during the whole year in sections where the seasons permit winter pasturing.

In states that are too far north for the cowpeas, soy beans may be substituted for them, and in regions too far north for soy beans, oats can be used on this field, the other crops in the rotation remaining the same. Commercial fertilizers would be required for the potatoes, cabbage and onions. There is plenty of good literature published by the department of agriculture and by a good many of the state experiment stations relative to the cultivation and fertilization of potatoes, cabbage and onions, and the reader is referred to this literature for further information concerning the growing of these crops.

KEEPING BROOD SOW HEALTHY

Preferable to Keep Animal on Grass or Vegetable Diet as Possible—Roots Urged.

By H. C. WEATHERSTONES.

Grass and vegetable matter are the most natural foods for pigs, although they will eat and can digest a great variety of things. The nearer a sow can be kept to a grass or vegetable diet the healthier she will be, and this system is preferable to dry, rich foods consisting mainly of grain, barley or other meals.

Grain is most useful when grass is not available, but where it is not possible to give a sow a grass run, lucerne, turnips and other green forage crops can sometimes be substituted.

Roots, except that manure must not be given at all freely as farrowing approaches or the pigs are almost certain to be born dead, are useful and where there is a large garden it will provide a great deal of vegetable stuff that can be advantageously employed for lucerne sows—stuff, too, that would be otherwise wasted. Large quantities of dry grain, and especially corn and barley, must be avoided as too heating; and hotel waste, butchers' offal, slaughterhouse refuse—indeed animal matter in any form—are also bad, and may, it is said, be an exciting cause of cannibalism.

When at grass or getting green forage or garden stuff, a few old beans or some dry corn may be given once or twice a week.

The food for the piglet sow for the last week or so of her time should be as nearly as possible that on which she will be fed for three or four weeks after she is farrowed. A well-known breeder says:

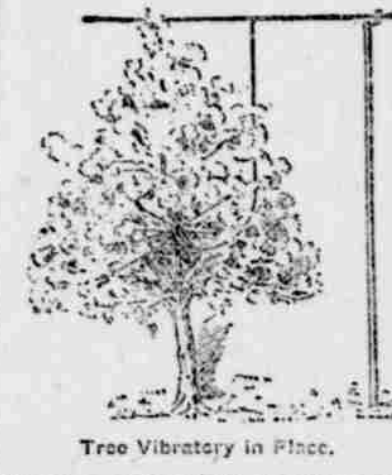
"We have ceased to give barley or other meal to our sucking sows until the pigs are at least a month old. Our newly farrowed sows are fed chaff, or what is locally termed chaff, middlings, etc., and a varying amount of bran, determined by the richness of the sows, the number of the litter and the age of the sow, also condition." His recommendation for feeding the piglet sow is: "Vegetable food, with a little dry grass, beans, peas or corn until within a week of farrowing."

PROTECTS BUDS FROM FROST

Colorado Man Conceives Idea of Placing Electric Motor in Tree to Cause Vibration.

A recent invention relates to a new system of motor operated tree vibration for saving buds and blossoms from frost.

The new system aims to create in fruit trees a movement of the sap to the buds and blossoms that tends to vitalize them enough to resist the attacking blight of frost. This movement of the sap might be called a "vibrating action," and can be effected by the gentle exercising action of an electric vibrator instrument on the



Tree Vibratory in Place.

human system, which stimulates the flowing action of the blood through the veins, especially at the point where the vibrator is applied.

The system of imparting this vibratory action to buds and blossoms has been worked out and patented by Herman L. Darling of Delta, Colo. It comprises the installation in the tree of a small electric motor having a trembling rotary motion and connected by transmitting wires to an electric current.

During the months of April and May when the orchard is subjected to sudden frosts, by means of this system, a vibratory trembling motion is imparted to all limbs of the tree, transmitted to twigs and buds and the motion starts the sap to circulating, invigorates the buds and strengthens them against the killing effects of the frost.

Unfavorable Soils.
Clay soils are unfavorable to vegetation because the soil is too close and adhesive to allow the free passage of air or water to the roots of the plants. It also obstructs the expansion of the fibers of the roots. Sandy soils are unfavorable because they consist of particles that have too little adhesion to each other. They do not retain sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the plants. They allow too much solar heat to pass to the roots. Chalk soils are unfavorable because they do not absorb the solar heat, and are, therefore, cold to the roots of the plants.

Draft Horses Scarce.
A. B. Akers, a veteran man of Philadelphia, states that while statistics show a larger number of horses in the United States than ever before, it is harder to get hold of a good draft animal at a fair price than it was fifteen years ago when he could buy all he wanted for from \$100 to \$125 and today he cannot get horses of the same kind for \$200 or \$250.

SCRAPING TRUNKS OF TREES

Loose Rough Bark Is Intended for Protection Against Sun Scald and Severe Winter Storms.

Scraping off the rough bark from fruit trees, especially the apple, is of doubtful expediency, says the Fruit Grower. We see on the trunks of forest trees old bark clinging there which has been present for perhaps a hundred years, doing the trees no injury. Especially is this the case with the hickory tree, some kinds of which are called shag bark hickory, owing to the long strips of partly loose bark which cling to the trunk. The oak has thick and horny bark, but no one thinks of removing it. The loose rough bark of trees is intended by nature as a protection from the scalding sun of summer, and possibly from the severe storms or frost of winter.

But when the orchardist sees loose bark accumulating on his apple, pear or cherry trees, he feels like attacking it at once with a hoe or other implement and scraping it all off. There is one advantage in having the apple and other fruit trees freed of the rough loose bark, for it removes harbors for injurious insects. Where the bark is removed it should be carefully scraped up and the scrapings burned, for there are sure to be in this refuse some eggs or bodies of injurious insects. Should you scrape the trunk of your trees to remove the rough bark be careful not to scrape deep enough to touch upon the inner soft whitish bark.

CHIEF PURPOSE OF HOTBED

Plants May Be Prepared for Setting Out When All Danger of Destructive Frost Is Past.

March should see the amateur gardener's hotbed prepared and planted with flower and vegetable seed in preparation for his season's work.

A hotbed is made by tramping down two feet of fresh manure covering the area, for which a glass lid is available. Put a few inches of soil over the manure, and after the first intense heat has passed seed may be sown.

The glass should be raised to give air on all fine days when the weather is warm, and the bed must be kept moist.

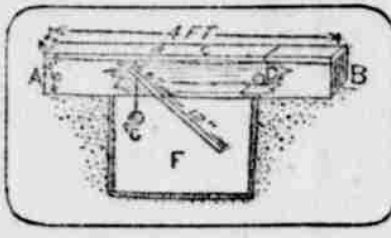
By sowing a pinch of lettuce seed every ten days a succession of salad can be produced for the table before the outdoor garden begins to bear, but the chief use of the hotbed is to prepare plants for setting out when danger of frost is past. Beets, all the cabbage family, cauliflower, leek, lettuce, onion, barley, squash and tomato seed may be sown in preparation for the vegetable garden.

Watch the temperature of the air within the hotbed, and also the temperature of the soil. Better use two thermometers, one for the air and the other for the soil.

RABBIT TRAP IS ALWAYS SET

Apparatus Acts Automatically and Will Hold at Least Dozen Animals Before Filled.

My rabbit trap is always set, sets itself automatically and can catch from one to a dozen rabbits before the need to be taken out, writes H. L. Winston, of Ellensburg, Wash., in the Farmer's Mail and Beezer. The trap should be 4 or 5 feet long, 4 inches wide and 6 inches high. One end is closed with woven wire. The trap



Rabbit Trap.

door is in the bottom of the trap over a pit, barrel or box. A door is put in the top over the trap door. Fasten a weight to the short end of the trap door, just heavy enough to bring the door back up level after the rabbit has fallen into the pit.

Grafted Nut Trees.
Dr. Morris has found that in his orchards near New York city, such grafted chestnut stock will begin to bear in from two to four years after the grafts are set. Southern pecan growers are securing surprising returns by grafting and top working native trees with high class stock obtained by breeding to secure the qualities desired. The same is true of the walnut and hickory nut in a few instances in several eastern states, and unless some of the keenest, far-sighted men closely in touch with the commercial food problems are mistaken, nut growing is about to enter upon a period of expansion in the east and north, as well as in the southwest and Pacific coast states.

Fertilizing Berry Beds.
An experienced berry grower thinks that for strawberries plenty of good stable manure, thoroughly fined and incorporated with the soil with a liberal application of wood ashes, will cause near meeting ordinary conditions, and will bring no disappointment in picking time, if all other requirements are met.

Creating Open Top Gradually.
By regularly cutting back the upright branches and eliminating the cross branches in the center of the apple tree an open-center habit may be developed and maintained.

CLEANING TIME

As filth flies before the broom, so do disease germs, effete and impure matter and foul humors in the blood fly before

ELECTRIC BRAND BITTERS

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